No cost is incurred in learning the craft, as it is generally learnt from the elders of the family, in 1 to 3 years.

6. *Basket-making.*—Six families of Korachas in Rameswaram village and one Korama family in each of the villages of Marasandra and Kodihalli (caste not given) work in bamboo and prepare baskets, cradles, winnows, sieves and cart-baskets or (ಬಂಡಿಮುಕ್ಕರಿ). There is also one family in Madhure which practises basket-making. These people get bamboos either from the surrounding jungles obtaining a license therefor or from Bangalore. With the special scythe (ಮಚ್ಚು) and the wooden bottom piece (ಅಡಿತುಂಡು) they prepare bamboos for work turning out 10 pairs of winnows or 4 pairs of baskets in a day, which they sell at 3 to 4 annas per pair in the surrounding villages. A ಬಂಡಿಮುಕ್ಕಿ or cart-basket is priced at Rs. 2 per basket.

No cost is incurred in learning basket-making, the youngsters learning the trade from infancy from their parents.

7. *Shoe-making.*—This is practised by one family in Ramadevanahalli, which follows agriculture as well. The leather is got from Bangalore. The necessary raw materials cost about 2 rupees. The art can be learnt within four months and a shoe-maker earns Rs. 4 a month.

8. *Tailoring.*—There are two families of Darjies (or tailors by caste) in Kodihalli and one in each of the Kadanuru and Madhure villages, plying their trade with scissors, needle and thread, etc., which cost not more than a rupee, the necessary raw materials being got from Bangalore. These people earn 4 annas a day, the wages for making a coat being annas 4, a bodice 1 anna and a cap 6 pies. The average income of a tailor is Rs. 5 a month. This is supplemented by their income from agricultural work.

9. *Tinning.*—There is one family of Mahomedans in Syakaladevanapura engaged in tinning vessels, which is done in addition to agriculture. The anvil, hammer, crowbar, tongs and bellows, etc., are the implements used in tinning vessels. The necessary implements are brought from Bangalore at a cost of about Rs. 6. The art of tinning is learnt from elders, without charge, in the course of 2 or 3 months. The income from this trade is said to be about Rs. 6 a month.

CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK.

1. *Yarn-reeling in silk and wool.*—In Chiknayakanhalli town fifty families of Devangas reel silk yarn, while two hundred and fifty families of Kurubas reel woollen yarn with the help of the instruments* made by themselves.

*ಹರಟೆ.
ರಿಂಡು.
ಹಾಸುಮಣೆ.

One workman reels 4 packs of yarn per day and earns Rs. 3 to 4 a month. Reeling can be learnt within 6 months.

2. *Weaving.*—(*a*) *Silk.*—The Devanga people are weavers by caste. Ten families of Devangas of Chiknayakanhalli town prepare silk cloths getting the yarn from Bangalore at Rs. 8 or 9 per seer. The instruments used are noted in the *margin and are estimated to cost about Rs. 30. They are brought from Bangalore. The finished products are disposed of in fairs. Some parts of the loom are manufactured by the weavers themselves and others are bought in Bangalore.

*ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಲಿಗೆ.
ಕುಂಟೆ.
ಲಾಳಿ.
ಹರಟೆ.
ಬಲೆ.
ರಾಟೆ.
ಕದರು.
ಚೀಪು.
ಚಂಬರ.
ಬಗೆಗೋಲು.
ಅಂಚಬೀರಿನ ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ.
ರಿಂಡು, etc.

(*b*) *Cotton.*—Fifty families of Devangas at Chiknayakanhalli Town, three at Huliyar, one at Kenkere, two at Timmadahalli, eight at Yelanadu and ten at Handanakere manufacture cotton cloths, *viz.*, dhotis, chaddars and colored sadis with the help of the usual instruments.

The raw materials are procured from Bangalore, Huliyar, Budihal and Kanakatte. At Kenkere one workman weaves one sadi a week, at Yelanadu he turns out one pair of panches a day and at Handanakere a single workman turns out 3 cubits of sadi or 1 kerchief or 2 bodice cloths per day, earning thereby Rs. 3 to 6 per month. The finished articles are sold in fairs for prices ranging from Rs. 5 to 15 for saris, Rs. 1 to 1-8-0 for dhotis, Rs. 2 to 2-8-0, for chaddars, annas 2 to 4 for bodice cloth, from annas 12 to 14 per bit of kerchiefs. The price of yarn per packet is Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-4-0.

The art of weaving is learnt from the elders of the family in the course of one or two years for which no cost is incurred.

(c) *Woollen.*—Kamblis are manufactured at Yelanadu of wool got from the sheep of the villages in the neighbourhood at Rs. 4 for wool of 50 sheep. Some of the instruments used are those mentioned in the *margin. These are said to cost about Rs. 20. Each workman unhelped turns out one kambli per week which he disposes of in the Budihal and Huliyar fairs for Rs. 1 to 3 and earns about Rs. 10 a month.

*ಕವರು.
ರ್ಹಾಟೆ.
ಮುರದಕುಂಟೆ.
ನುನದ ಅಬತ್ತಿಗೆ.
ಚೀಪ್ಪು.
ಬಿದುರುಲಾಳಿ.
ಬಳಕೋಲು.

The trade is learnt free of cost in 2 years from the elders of the family. These people are agriculturists in addition to being weavers.

3. *Carpentry.*—There are about ten families of carpenters in Chiknayakanhalli town, three in Huliyar, one in Yelanadu, two in Timmadahalli and six at Kandikere. All these are caste carpenters, with the exception of one family at Yelanadu and another at Timmadahalli and adopt agriculture also in addition to carpentry. They use the usual tools as the chisel, saw, hammer, adze, file, etc., which are said to cost from about Rs. 20 to 30 per set. Some of these men are house-building carpenters and earn from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per year, while others make up about Rs. 15 a month. The trade is learnt free of cost from the elders of the family or trained men in the profession or from the local Industrial School.

4. *Smiths' craft.*—There are three families of Kammars at Chiknayakanhalli, four at Huliyar and two at Kandikere following the profession of their caste along with agriculture and deal with the usual smiths' tools as the anvil, hammer, tongs, chisel and bellows, etc., prepared locally. They earn about Rs. 20 a month. A smith tyres 2 or 3 wheels a day. The craft is learnt from their elders free of cost within 2 years.

5. *Basket-making.*—Ten families of Myadas in the Kasba town, work in basket weaving as a caste profession, while six families of Koramas make plate-like baskets of toddy twigs in the Sorlamavu village in addition to agriculture. Myadas get bamboos from Bangalore or Tumkur and also from private gardens. These are worked upon by a special "ಮಚ್ಚು" or scythe valued at about a rupee. The "ಗಣಿಗೆ" or plate-like baskets are sold at 1 or 2 annas to the mining coolies of the neighbourhood.

This industry is learnt within 3 or 4 months without paying any charge therefor.

The toddy twigs necessary are got from toddy groves at a license fee of Rs. 2 for 6 months.

6. *Shoe-making.*—There are two "Mochi" families, *i.e.*, shoe-makers at Chiknayakanhalli following the trade of their caste. The shoes prepared are sold in the adjoining fairs and each workman earns Rs. 6 a month.

7. *Rubber stamp making.*—There is one family at Huliyar manufacturing rubber seals. Rubber, oil and other necessaries are got from Bangalore or Madras at a cost of Rs. 5 or 6. Rubber stamps are sold locally at rates varying from annas 2 to annas 8. Nothing is paid for learning the art. Learners generally attach themselves to rubber stamp manufactories on small pay or wages and come out of the firm able to do independent work in the line.

8. *Earth-salt Industry.*—There are three families in Hoysalakatte working in earth-salt manufacture in addition to being engaged in agriculture. For their trade they require the saline earth and water. The *marginally noted implements are used. These are got from Sira and cost about Rs. 100. The spade and pickaxe are the implements used. They turn out 2 pallas of salt in 4 days which is sold in the surrounding villages at Rs. 5 a palla. The trade is learnt in 2 years from the elders free of cost.

*ಕೊಣ.
ಸಲಿಕೆ ಗುಂಡ್ಲು.
ಕಟ್ಟೆ.
ಗೋಣಿ.
ಸಿಬರ.
ಸನಿಕೆ.
ಗುದ್ದಲಿ.

SORAB TALUK

The information relates to the industries carried on in the following places:—

(1) Sorab Town.
(2) Hire Idagodu.
(3) Muguru.
(4) Moody.
(5) Kerehalli.
(6) Jade.
(7) Nyamti Dakhala Channapatna.
(8) Ulave.
(9) Yelâve
(10) Anavatti.

1. *Weaving.*—Weaving is carried on at Muguru and Moody villages by two and ten families respectively. These follow trade in addition. Agriculture is also pursued by the ten families of Moody. "Hallithigarru" work at making broad tapes at Muguru, while to those of Moody weaving is a caste profession. The requisite yarn is got from Hubli or Byadgi. Four rupees worth of yarn is sufficient for the tape maker for a month. The weaver at Moody requires Rs. 16 worth of cotton yarn and Rs. 2 of silk and 8 annas is also wanted for the colour, necessary making a total of Rs. 18-8-0 for working his loom.

*No.	Name	Price. Rs. a. p.
2	ಒತ್ತು	0–4–0
1-2	ಸಲಿಗೆ	0–4–0
1	ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ	5–0–0
1	ರಾಟೆಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಸುತ್ತ ತಕ್ಕುದ್ದು.	3–0–0
1	ಕುಂಟೆ	3–0–0
1	ಹಲಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಲಾಳಿ	0–8–0
	ಅಡ್ಡಬಂಡಿಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಟೂವಣಿಕೋಲು	0–8–0
	ಹಾವಿಗೆ ಪಾದ	0–4–0
	ಹಣಿಗೆ	2–0–0
	ಹಗ್ಗ	0–4–0

The parts of the loom and their prices are noted in the margin.* Only the ಹಲಗೆ is got from Hubli or Timmankatte. Others are locally made.

One man weaves 5 panches or towels or 2 ಜಬಣದ ಕಾಟಿಪಂಚೆ. If others join and help for (1) ಪಟ್ಟೆಹುಯ್ಯುವುದು (2) ಪೂಕೆಮಾಡುವುದು (3) ಹಣಿ ಕೆಜ್ಜೆವುದು and (4) ಕಾಟಿಕೆ ಸುತ್ತುವುದು, one can work his loom. The weaver of Muguru carries on his work with only a ಹಣಿಗೆ and a shuttle which he buys at Hubli for Rs 8. Each workman is said to do 8 annas worth of work per day selling his tape in fairs at 2 annas per yard. The weaver of Moody sells his towels and panches at Banavasi and Sirsi for 4 annas and 10 annas a bit, respectively.

The trade is handed down from father to son. It is said that from 1 month to 1 year is wanted to learn weaving. A work man is reported to earn Rs. 8 a month at Muguru and Rs. 6 per loom at Moody.

2. *Carpentry.*—Carpentry is practised by five families in Kerehalli, two in Anavatti and one in Yelave village. These families follow the industry as a caste profession, handed down from father to son. Three families of Kerehalli village live solely by carpentry, while the rest are also agriculturists in addition. All these people are mainly employed in making agricultural implements. New common